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words, or 100 words of 100 words each.
Read, invariably in advance.

Wilmington Journal.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1873.
EDITORIAL NOTES.

A Georgia author has written a novel in which Alexander H. Stephens appears as the hero.
A newspaper is published in the district of South Africa, at the price of \$100 a year.
General McClellan is being talked of as the successor of Joel Parker in the editorial chair of New Jersey.

H. R. Revels, colored, has been appointed Secretary of State of Mississippi in the place of James Lynch, deceased.

Mrs. Fair claims that she is not yet understood. If there are to be any developments, it isn't safe to live California.

Miss Sophie Bernier took a premium at Montgomery (Ala.) fair as "the young woman who would make the law to her poor man."

A Reform State Convention met at the Rock, Arkansas, last Saturday, for the purpose of deriving means to save the State from its present condition.

The New York Tribune joins the ranks of that city in urging metropolitan consolidation. It is a union of Brooklyn and New York as an important thing.

Longfellow owned large quantities of stock in a Boston insurance company, which before the fire was worth one hundred and twenty-five dollars a share, and is now worthless.

A wife in New Albany, Ind., made an husband a Christmas present of his own bills all receipted. That seems to have been a favorite gift with wives of the country all but the receipt.

It may astonish the public to learn that Pennsylvania now produces twenty million tons of coal. This, though rapidly growing, is gradually concentrating in the hands of a few.

Columbus, Ga., is to have an new company. Some \$100,000 is required for the erection of the machine, some \$50,000 necessary to carry on operations, and of this amount \$20,000 have been subscribed.

It is thought in Salt Lake City that Brigham Young will never pass another summer above ground. When he dies thirty-seven widows will mourn his loss, and one hundred and seventeen children will be fatherless.

The Georgia Legislature meets on the second Wednesday in January. The first proposition that will come up will be the question of increasing the salary of the Governor from four thousand dollars to six or eight.

A rumor comes from Washington that the reassembling of Congress there will be some queer developments made concerning the management of the Freedmen's Bureau under the immediate Gen. O. O. Howard.

Of the signers of Lincoln, Davis, and Grant there are now dead, G. A. Myers, John M. Pelt, Thomas R. Price, William H. McPherson, and William H. Lyons, of Richmond, and Homer Greeley, of New York, who were the first signers.

Under the college conditions, System, the authorities of Williams College have introduced a new plan of furnishing board, whereby seventy students are sitting down at a better table for \$2.50 per week than can be obtained elsewhere in the village.

Martha Raffle, of Jacksonville, Fla., has fourteen children by her third husband. Four of them came simultaneously and the rest arrived by twos.

As Florida has no law against this sort of Raffle, there is nothing where the unfortunate Martha will stop.

The *San Antonio Review* thinks that Alexander H. Stephens is a very great man for an American. It is further of the opinion that "there are not half a dozen men in the whole North who have the learning and ability necessary to give them a fair chance against such an adversary."

Christmas was signalized in Boston by a small number of police, and on the morning of the 10th, the city was swept with a dragnet, and captured were large and various. Merchants, clerks, manufacturers, bank officers, and even one clergyman, were taken out of the net.

The Great Eastern Circus was lately sold at Salem, Ala. The elephant was bought for \$10,000. Six bay horses brought \$3,000. The lion, containing the lioness and cubs, \$6,000. The Bengal tiger and leopards, \$6,000. The bulldogs, \$400 each. The ring boys sold at from \$500 to \$1,000 each.

General Von Roem has been made Minister-President of Prussia, to fill the place of Prince Bismarck. These two counselors of the Emperor have always been opposed to each other on the local policy of the Empire, and it is fair to suppose that the star of the former is in the ascendant at the present time.

Hon. John J. Patterson, formerly of Pennsylvania, but now of South Carolina, tells the Harrisburg Telegraph that he was fairly elected to the Senate of the United States on account of his

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NO. 52.

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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.
J. A. ENGELHARD, Editor and Prop.
TO WHOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE
ADDRESSED.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
THE DAILY JOURNAL is mailed to subscribers at FIFTY DOLLARS per annum; FORTY DOLLARS for six months; SIXTY DOLLARS for a year. For all the balance of the year, at TWO DOLLARS per annum; ONE DOLLAR for six months. No subscription received to the WEEKLY for less than six months.

zed for "protection." Other accounts, however, say that he disbursed large amounts of what may perhaps be called "protection money."

The Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention assembled in Philadelphia today. This is a body of the highest importance, and the true patriots of the State look to them to restore Pennsylvania from the corruption of the times, and restore the rule of those principles of truth, justice and liberty in which that Commonwealth was founded.

The Annual production of cotton seed in the Valley of the Mississippi is not less than 500,000 tons, worth, at the present market price, \$10,000,000. The entire cotton seed product of the South is worth in its crude state, nearly \$24,000,000. The six cotton seed factories in New Orleans are producing nearly 11,000 gallons of oil per day.

The theatrical managers of New York, at a meeting held last week, decided to dispense with the use of bills and posters, and rely for their communication with the public solely upon the advertising columns of permanently established and regularly organized newspapers. They consider this both the cheapest and most effective way of obtaining publicity.

The real friends of reform in Georgia consider that the addition to the Upper House is no reform at all, and are unanimous in asserting that the Government has adopted only a half measure. The *Columbian* truthfully pronounces the action on opinion to be chaotic, and predicts that no good results will flow from the action of the Government.

A complete change in the Credit Mobilier investigation is now said to be impending. Instead of endeavoring to prevent a disclosure of the damaging facts which are sure to be made known, the parties implicated will change front and demand an opportunity to tell their little stories; in brief, says a Washington correspondent, "there will be a general confession in the style of an old-fashioned Methodist confession."

Major C. C. Parker, of Memphis, has organized a Stock Company, with \$150,000 capital stock, to aid Mr. Lindsey, of Jackson, the inventor of a printing telegraphic instrument, in giving it a fair test. The *Avanchede* says: "Applications for more stock have been refused because the amount subscribed is huge enough to introduce the new instruments and to demonstrate the utility and economy of using them."

Rhode Island takes the lead in New England as to the average amount of deposits to each depositor in its savings banks, four hundred and fifty-five dollars and forty-six cents; Connecticut is next, three hundred and fifty-two dollars and seventeen cents; Maine the third, three hundred and twenty-eight dollars and thirty cents; Massachusetts the fourth, two hundred and ninety-one dollars and seventy cents; New Hampshire the fifth, two hundred and eighty-four dollars and fifty-five cents.

The New York Sun seems to think that the Louisiana situation is to stand, Congress acquiescing, Grant may as well be made king, or dictator, and done with it. Hereafter about the only answer he has designed to give to petitions for the redress of grievances is: "He'll have made up his mind." The question for Congress to consider now is: Shall this one man power stand? If so, then there is no longer any such thing as a Republican government in existence.

A part of the Louisiana delegation (see New York Mayor Hall, of that city), hearing of their presence, addressed them a communication asking them to meet the citizens of New York in a public meeting and make known to them in the condition of affairs in Louisiana. They prefer to wait until other members of the delegation arrive in New York, who are now in Philadelphia and Boston.

It is said that the Berlin postoffice is about to introduce an improvement upon the original postal card system. A card is to be provided, on which a message may be sent and a reply returned at once. The original sender, by paying the trifling postage both ways, may thus secure an answer at once, the person addressed having only to receive a line or so on the card which he writes it and return it to the postman.

The tax-paying Conservatives of Natchez, Miss., have done a good thing for themselves. In the late city election, they concentrated on the ticket which the Reform Republicans had nominated against the Radical Ring candidates, and swept the field. Griffin, the candidate of the former for Mayor over Wood, the nominee of the latter, was elected by 181 majority, and the average majority of the Griffin ticket for Aldermen was 213. Griffin received 699 white votes and 171 colored ones.

The light-house near St. Augustine, Fla., has had six feet of sand left between it and the sea. The sea is taking the sand away rapidly. This seems strange in view of the well known fact that the ocean is rising, while its western (American) shore is falling up, and can only be accounted for by the inequality of local currents. It is well known that Plymouth Rock, which formerly rested on the very edge of the

bay, is now several hundred yards from the water.

Miss Nellie Grant is "out." She stands in Washington "German." A correspondent says "she was looking exceedingly well, and wore a dress of pale blue silk, with over-dress of Valenciennes lace." Like her mother, Miss Grant has beautiful arms, neck and hands, and she appears to be the greatest advantage in evening dress. Ladies who wear evening dresses and show their neck and arms to correspondents most always have beautiful ones.

A movement is said to be on foot to bring out Judge Wm. J. Robertson, of Charlottesville, as the Conservative candidate for Governor of Virginia, with Gen. James A. Walker, of Pulaski, for Lieutenant-Governor. Judge Robertson was for some years upon the bench of the Court of Appeals, and stands deservedly high as a lawyer and high-toned gentleman. General Walker commanded the Stonewall brigade in the Confederate army, and is a member of the present House of Delegates.

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The New York *Herald* does not exaggerate the matter when it declares that "such corruption and anarchy as exist now in the South are not only injurious to that section, but only check its progress and material interests, and therefore prove damaging to the business interests of the North, but they are infectious, and must in the end demoralize the whole Republic. It is, in fact, a long step towards centralization, despotism and military rule. It is the way in which all nations have marched, the liberties and the institutions of which have been subverted or overturned."

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In Indiana they are trying to remove the manhood of the plea of insanity in criminal cases. A bill before the Legislature of that State provides that whenever an indicted person is found not guilty by reason of his temporary insanity, the court shall send him to a lunatic asylum for a term of years proportionate to his crime. This would be so easy punishment to desperate men, but it will add an amendment repeating the number of years in the State prison or lunatic asylum when discharged from the asylum, it might do some good.

The patriarchs of the Grand Encampment of Odd Fellows in New England have adopted the following as a street uniform: Black chapman with three plumes, two black and one royal purple. Yellow metal crossed crooks on a black rosette, with a purple center, on the left side of the chapman. Gamfled gloves, the hand part black kids; gauntlet of royal purple, with yellow crossed crooks embroidered on the back of each cuff. A baldric, to run four inches wide, trimmed with yellow braid; a purple velvet belt with two straps of gilt lace broad through the center. Short thirty-six inches, yellow metal scabbard, cross handle, black hilt.

Central Park in New York, presented a lively scene on Sunday. It is estimated that fifty thousand persons visited the Park. Ten thousand skaters were on the lakes, and five thousand sleighs dashed around the snow-covered roads, and a large number of spectators were there enjoying the scene, not only in the Park but in Harlem lane, on the Fifth Avenue and other portions of the city, as well as, notwithstanding the solemn character of the day. The price of a team run up as high as forty dollars, and many were disappointed offering that sum.

Senator Morton is now preparing a speech, which he proposes to deliver during the winter session, on our present system of electing a President. It is of the opinion that the present campaign has demonstrated that our electoral system is thoroughly defective, that contingencies may arise, such as the death of the President elect or a close canvass, wherein the vote of a single State would be decisive of the contest; and wherein frauds, informality, or irregularities, as in Louisiana or Arkansas, would require that such a vote be set aside, which might precipitate a revolution extending all over the country. He will tilt in favor of a direct vote by the people, with the abolition of the Electoral College, claiming that the latter is a cumbersome piece of machinery which has been long since outgrown, and which was instituted simply because of a want of confidence in the people by the framers of the Constitution.

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LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE DEAD OUTLAW.

Some Further Particulars of the Killing of Andrew Strong—The Outlaw's Love and Hate—The Body Belonged to Scott—The Rifle Found on the Body, &c., &c., &c.

The killing of Andrew Strong seems to have started into life a host of rumors in regard to him and his course of life. Andrew, it is said, was very fond of whiskey, corn preferred, and that, at the time of his death, he was on a big spree. He and Steve Lowrey, the running outlaw, were not on very good terms, and were seldom seen together. They fell out and almost fought, some months ago, and since that time were seldom with each other. The cause of this was the rumor of the cause of grandfather Adam's troubles. Stephen became enamored of one of the dusky belles of South Carolina, and lost to her a huge gold ring (probably stolen from a lady) and a diamond necklace. The two outlaws had never fought, but this circumstance, it is said, served to alienate them very greatly from each other. Indeed, it is reported that Steve Lowrey has been since the death of the other, and that he asserted that he "didn't care a fig for him." Andrew was a tall, thin man, and that he and Andrew "didn't get long together no how." But with the dusky brown female denizens of South Carolina, among whom Andrew displayed his favors just as his fancy prompted, he was said to be waiting and waiting for the dead outlaw.

Andrew Strong is described to have been a huge, broad shouldered, powerful fellow, but one more inclined to fight in the dark than by daylight. The gun he carried with him when he met his death was a Spencer rifle with 16 chambers ready loaded and with a lot of cartridges in the breech pocket. It was nearly new and in good order, and recently ordered for him by some party living on the South Carolina line. A pocket knife, a gold chain, and some shrapnel in fractional currency, were found on his person. Some of the men who saw him the previous day state that he had with him some \$40, which is presumed he squandered while on the spree.

The rifle with which the outlaw was shot was a double barreled shot gun, with both barrels heavily loaded with buck shot. It is said to be the property of Flood Oxendine, colored, who for some time has been a partner in the saloon of the late John Oxendine, and who is said to have been the first of the party to occupy a high judicial position there. When he became Lord Chief Justice, and Mr. Dixon, again Premier, the singular spectacle would be exhibited of Jewish heads of the English administration and the English law.

As might be expected, General Sherman favors the new doctrine of centralization, and views it from a purely military standpoint. He says: "Give us the power to lay our hands upon the young men we see here in your streets, and in a few days we can make an army equal to any Prussia ever had. They select the best, they do not go into the market and buy. We can do the same if we submit to the same principle."

The right of grabbing young men for powder food, so extensively indulged in by foreign potentates, would be a very fine thing for Grant or Sherman, but how would the young men like it?

A few years ago, the utterance of such a sentiment by a high army officer would have aroused general indignation; to-day, it is not only listened to, but applauded. Thus, almost imperceptibly, we are familiarizing ourselves with the road leading from republicanism to despotism.

FROM THE CHARLOTTE OBSERVER.
Horrible Accident.
Six Persons Injured—Probable Loss of Life.

Yesterday afternoon an accident, the very contemplation of which is sickening to the extreme, occurred in this city about half past two o'clock, occasioned by the bursting of a boiler. The scene of the accident was the spoke and wheel factory, situated near the Lumber depot, and the particulars, as we have been able to gather there, are as follows: The steam had gone down and the machinery had been stopped, and the men were standing about the boiler, when suddenly the boiler exploded, and the steam, which was under great pressure, burst forth in all directions, and completely enveloped the men. The boiler was of iron, and was about thirty feet in diameter, and was used for the purpose of generating steam for the machinery. The explosion was so violent that it threw the boiler about twenty feet into the air, and it fell back upon the ground, crushing the men beneath it. The boiler was of the old-fashioned type, and was in a very bad state of repair. It had been in use for many years, and had been subjected to great wear and tear. The explosion was caused by the boiler being over-pressured, and the safety valve failing to work properly. The result was the death of six persons, and the probable loss of life of several others.

The fire department who were on the ground all worked nobly, yet we have no hesitation in saying that to the steam pump in Messrs. Hart & Bailey's yard, the well-known Hook and Ladder Company, and the Cape Fear Steam Engine Company, are our citizens indebted for preservation from another very disastrous fire. While not wishing to disparage the efforts of the city, where all did so well, we yet must add a special word in favor of the Cape Fear Company, whose colored firemen worked the first stream of water, and worked most nobly throughout.

North Carolina Fruit.

An exchange tells us that "North Carolina apples are hailed in wagon loads to Knoxville and there sold."

We don't know what the fruit is worth in Knoxville, but surely, if it is worth it to haul them to Tennessee in wagon, it would certainly pay at least as well to haul them to Wilmington. It is said that North Carolina apples will sell at 60 cents to \$1 per bushel, and we presume that North Carolina fruit, equally as good, can be brought for at the most \$1 per bushel, in the central and western counties of the State. We believe that, with the proper management on the part of the railroads in offering facilities for the transportation of fruit, and a due economy in the production, preserving it for market, a profitable industry is awaiting development for the people of this State.

Punch is responsible for the following: "What is the difference between fixed stars and shooting stars? The one are suns, the other quakers."

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The killing of Andrew Strong seems to have started into life a host of rumors in regard to him and his course of life. Andrew, it is said, was very fond of whiskey, corn preferred, and that, at the time of his death, he was on a big spree. He and Steve Lowrey, the running outlaw, were not on very good terms, and were seldom seen together. They fell out and almost fought, some months ago, and since that time were seldom with each other. The cause of this was the rumor of the cause of grandfather Adam's troubles. Stephen became enamored of one of the dusky belles of South Carolina, and lost to her a huge gold ring (probably stolen from a lady) and a diamond necklace. The two outlaws had never fought, but this circumstance, it is said, served to alienate them very greatly from each other. Indeed, it is reported that Steve Lowrey has been since the death of the other, and that he asserted that he "didn't care a fig for him." Andrew was a tall, thin man, and that he and Andrew "didn't get long together no how." But with the dusky brown female denizens of South Carolina, among whom Andrew displayed his favors just as his fancy prompted, he was said to be waiting and waiting for the dead outlaw.

Andrew Strong is described to have been a huge, broad shouldered, powerful fellow, but one more inclined to fight in the dark than by daylight. The gun he carried with him when he met his death was a Spencer rifle with 16 chambers ready loaded and with a lot of cartridges in the breech pocket. It was nearly new and in good order, and recently ordered for him by some party living on the South Carolina line. A pocket knife, a gold chain, and some shrapnel in fractional currency, were found on his person. Some of the men who saw him the previous day state that he had with him some \$40, which is presumed he squandered while on the spree.

The rifle with which the outlaw was shot was a double barreled shot gun, with both barrels heavily loaded with buck shot. It is said to be the property of Flood Oxendine, colored, who for some time has been a partner in the saloon of the late John Oxendine, and who is said to have been the first of the party to occupy a high judicial position there. When he became Lord Chief Justice, and Mr. Dixon, again Premier, the singular spectacle would be exhibited of Jewish heads of the English administration and the English law.

As might be expected, General Sherman favors the new doctrine of centralization, and views it from a purely military standpoint. He says: "Give us the power to lay our hands upon the young men we see here in your streets, and in a few days we can make an army equal to any Prussia ever had. They select the best, they do not go into the market and buy. We can do the same if we submit to the same principle."

The right of grabbing young men for powder food, so extensively indulged in by foreign potentates, would be a very fine thing for Grant or Sherman, but how would the young men like it?

A few years ago, the utterance of such a sentiment by a high army officer would have aroused general indignation; to-day, it is not only listened to, but applauded. Thus, almost imperceptibly, we are familiarizing ourselves with the road leading from republicanism to despotism.

FROM THE CHARLOTTE OBSERVER.
Horrible Accident.
Six Persons Injured—Probable Loss of Life.

Yesterday afternoon an accident, the very contemplation of which is sickening to the extreme, occurred in this city about half past two o'clock, occasioned by the bursting of a boiler. The scene of the accident was the spoke and wheel factory, situated near the Lumber depot, and the particulars, as we have been able to gather there, are as follows: The steam had gone down and the machinery had been stopped, and the men were standing about the boiler, when suddenly the boiler exploded, and the steam, which was under great pressure, burst forth in all directions, and completely enveloped the men. The boiler was of iron, and was about thirty feet in diameter, and was used for the purpose of generating steam for the machinery. The explosion was so violent that it threw the boiler about twenty feet into the air, and it fell back upon the ground, crushing the men beneath it. The boiler was of the old-fashioned type, and was in a very bad state of repair. It had been in use for many years, and had been subjected to great wear and tear. The explosion was caused by the boiler being over-pressured, and the safety valve failing to work properly. The result was the death of six persons, and the probable loss of life of several others.

The fire department who were on the ground all worked nobly, yet we have no hesitation in saying that to the steam pump in Messrs. Hart & Bailey's yard, the well-known Hook and Ladder Company, and the Cape Fear Steam Engine Company, are our citizens indebted for preservation from another very disastrous fire. While not wishing to disparage the efforts of the city, where all did so well, we yet must add a special word in favor of the Cape Fear Company, whose colored firemen worked the first stream of water, and worked most nobly throughout.

North Carolina Fruit.

An exchange tells us that "North Carolina apples are hailed in wagon loads to Knoxville and there sold."

We don't know what the fruit is worth in Knoxville, but surely, if it is worth it to haul them to Tennessee in wagon, it would certainly pay at least as well to haul them to Wilmington. It is said that North Carolina apples will sell at 60 cents to \$1 per bushel, and we presume that North Carolina fruit, equally as good, can be brought for at the most \$1 per bushel, in the central and western counties of the State. We believe that, with the proper management on the part of the railroads in offering facilities for the transportation of fruit, and a due economy in the production, preserving it for market, a profitable industry is awaiting development for the people of this State.

Punch is responsible for the following: "What is the difference between fixed stars and shooting stars? The one are suns, the other quakers."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE DEAD OUTLAW.

Some Further Particulars of the Killing of Andrew Strong—The Outlaw's Love and Hate—The Body Belonged to Scott—The Rifle Found on the Body, &c., &

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Ten is reported to have been successfully cultivated in Iowa.

The East India cotton crop is one-fifth larger this year than last.

The Emperor William of Germany is expected to visit St. Petersburg during the present winter.

A company is forming in Atlanta, Ga., for the manufacture of paper from palmetto leaves and wire grass.

It is estimated that Father Burke has realized \$100,000 for various benevolent institutions by means of his lectures in answer to Froide.

Orders from Boston for Eastern spinners have been filled by the commission merchants of Columbus, Ga., this season to the extent of 20,563 bales.

A long autograph letter of George Washington to the Rev. Mr. Bowdler, of Annapolis, respecting the education of his stepson, realized twenty-five pounds at a recent auction sale in London.

There were in New York city during the past year one hundred and forty suicides, two hundred and six deaths by drowning, fifty-seven homicides, and seven hundred and five deaths by accidents.

The Augusta and Savannah, Savannah, Ga., tilted at the latter place on Saturday last, for prizes for individual merit. The gross scoring was very close, Augusta getting 100, and Savannah 100.

A Chicago magistrate has declared that "reporters are a veritable public nuisance, having the right to go where they please in search of knowledge, and that must be tolerated in the largest liberty."

A new line of steamers is to be established to sail out of New Orleans, to touch at New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and return to New Orleans, via New York, Philadelphia, and Boston.

Win Henry, Illinois, has been elected as a member of the United States Senate for the term beginning March 4, 1913, and will succeed to the seat of the late Senator John M. Edwards.

The Japanese telegraph line is to be thrown open to public use, and it is now used to light the streets and houses of Yokohama. The railroad opened recently, but with no passengers, that line is to be used for the same purpose.

The New Hampshire people are discussing the subject of amending their State Constitution, which was adopted in 1776, and is the oldest of any State in the Union. As yet, it prohibits Catholics from holding office, and that feature ought not to be retained.

It is rumored that the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin has absolutely refused to sanction the marriage of his daughter to the Russian Grand Duke Vladimir, notwithstanding the latter having to forego the usual stipulation of a change of creed, and to consent to her remaining a Protestant.

Such is the rush to Texas from some of the Western States, that 2,000 women with emigrants are said to have passed recently through the town of Baxter Springs, Kansas, during one week, and 600 wagons went through a part of the Indian Territory in one day. The town of Denison, Texas, only two months old, has a population of 2,000 already.

In the city of Baltimore, the first five years old, 3,870 children under five years old. The whole mortality of the city was 8,863. Nearly one-half was, therefore, young children. One thousand of these infants died from unknown diseases. In July 228 died from cholera infantum. In the same month in New York 1,100 infants died from cholera infantum.

The Missouri Legislature met on the first. During the session, a United States Senator to succeed Blair, had been elected. There were several prominent candidates against Blair, and the race will be a lively one, which will make the friends of the senator watch the progress of the contest with interest.

The maintenance of the Democratic organization upon a strict party basis has been spreading, and will probably be a controlling idea in the election of Senator.

St. John says that the Saxony was brought before Plato, he was asked the question, "What is truth?" As Plato was a Roman, of course his question was put in the Latin language, *quid est veritas?* The Saxony responds to reply to this question, possibly for the reason that it contains an answer which may be discovered by the mere transposition of the letters *et veritas quid est?*—It is the Latin word for truth. This may be as true as anything as it is similar to many.

The North German Commission, sitting to adjudicate prizes for trophies captured in the late war, has nearly completed its labors, and the money will shortly be paid. In many instances it has been paid already. The chief trick of the commission is to determine how the prize stood in 1866, to be modified in order to suit the requirements of the later war. The French standard corresponds to our Austrian halberd flags, for each of which a prize of 150 francs was fixed. The prize allowed for every captured gun is 50 francs. The latter goes to the battalion, the former to the individual captor.

The ship R. C. Winthrop, just arrived at New York from Antwerp, reports, November 27, lat. 54.13 North, long. 17.19 West. Modern Islands bearing South half East, distant one hundred miles, had a meteor shower, commencing at dark and lasting two and a half hours. The first hour, as near as could be judged, there were from one hundred to two hundred, the second hour from four hundred to six hundred, and in the last half hour were gradually disappearing. About four-fifths of the meteors appeared like small balls of fire moving through the air leisurely, but others moved with great velocity, leaving in their track a trail of fire resembling that in the wake of an army rocket.

From the two "spectacle glasses" which formed the first telescope made by Hans Lippersheim, of Middleburg, to the grand telescopes of the present day, what a stride has been made! Galileo's first instrument magnified "three" times, but a telescope has just been put up which magnifies three thousand times, that is to say, it draws the visibility of distant objects like the moon three thousand times nearer. The object-glass of this instrument is twenty-five inches in diameter, and is said to be the largest in the world, except one now being constructed for the United States, which is to be twenty-seven inches. By the telescopes already set up, the moon is brought practically within eighty miles of the sight of the observer.

GENERAL LANE'S LETTER.
We publish elsewhere an interesting letter from General JAMES H. LANE, who commanded one of the best of the North Carolina brigades in the late war. The statement of General LANE in regard to the wounding of General STONEMAN, JACKSON, may be relied upon as correct. General LANE writes from personal observation. A participant himself in these transactions, we are prepared to confirm much of what is stated.

The kindly mention of the knightly Ayrton and the gallant Barry, and his complimentary reference to the North Carolina troops, will serve to render his letter doubly interesting to our people.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.
We have received the *Journal of the Telegraph*, containing an able and interesting reply to that portion of the Postmaster-General's Report touching the governmental acquisition of the telegraph. We know that nothing we could say would have the least influence with those favoring the absorption of the telegraph lines by the Government, for these men are urged by political reasons, and from no good will towards the telegraphic companies or the people at large.

The article of the *Journal of the Telegraph* shows conclusively that telegraphy is better and more satisfactory service in the United States than by any other country in the world. Postmaster-General Croswell's ignorance of the cost of construction and operation of the telegraph is so glaringly displayed that his whole argument is made ridiculous.

We trust that we are to have an end of governmental interference with affairs properly belonging to individuals and States. The tendency of these things towards a monarchy are too plain to be seen, and are too dangerous not to be heeded.

New York is briskly living in the city, what was swept from Boston one day's configuration. The number of fires in the former city within the past few weeks, culminating in the destruction of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, has assumed alarming proportions, and involved a very heavy loss of life and property, millions worth of the latter having been consumed. The march of the devastating flames continues steadily, defying prevention and preventive efforts, that at last the conviction is forced on New Yorkers that an organized band of incendiaries are essaying the destruction of the city. It is impossible to account for all the recent fires except on the theory that numbers of them were incendiary. A late dispatch states that many Communists, expelled from Paris after the last capture, are in New York, and their movements excite suspicion. Hints about vigilance committees are renewed in various quarters, and there are, we are told, ominous indications of a violent movement for the suppression of International societies in New York and vicinity.

THE COMMERCE OF WILMINGTON.
We publish this morning our Annual Export Table, giving in detail, a full and accurate report of the commerce of our city for the past year.

It exhibits a gratifying increase in every essential branch of commerce, and indeed, in almost every one, however unimportant.

From this comprehensive Table our merchants can form their estimates of future business, and make his calculations accordingly; here the capitalists abroad can learn something of our great and increasing commerce; here our legislators can see what vast interests their prejudices are jeopardizing; in this mirror we can see ourselves.

Looking then at the commerce of our city as herein exhibited, we have much reason to look hopefully to the future. In spite of great commercial drawbacks, in spite of extravagance and corruption in our home government, and oppression and corruption in the general government, in spite of every and all disastrous circumstances which have interfered to retard and prevent our progress, Wilmington is destined to be a leading port on the South Atlantic Coast.

Let us look hopefully to the developments of the New Year.

Dr. Livingston's daughter lives very quietly and unostentatiously in Glasgow, Scotland, and devotes her time to literature and the fine arts.

CABINET OFFICERS TO RETIRE.
The Washington correspondent of the New York Times says that three members of the Cabinet will positively retire, of their own volition, on the 4th of March next—viz: Messrs. Fish, Boutwell, and Williams. All of them will tender their resignations; but only these three, so far as is now known, will decline further service. Secretary Fish will retire, in accordance with a determination long since expressed, although the President has recently expressed his very strong desire to have him remain in the Cabinet as long as he remained in the Presidency. Secretary Boutwell will retire positively, whether called to service in the Senate or not. It is reported that his resignation is written, and will take effect on the 15th of February; but this is denied at the Treasury Department. Attorney-General Williams will like-voluntarily decline further official service in deference to future business plans. Of course nothing has been decided with reference to the future successors of these gentlemen, and the mention of any names is, therefore, simply the retention of current gossip, and current gossip mentions the name of Hon. E. Rockwood Hoar, of Massachusetts, to the State Department, and Hon. E. D. Morgan, of New York, for the Treasury. The transfer of Secretary Delano to the same Department is also suggested.

OUR STATE PRESS.
In 1851 North Carolina had forty-three newspapers; one tri-weekly, four semi-weeklies and the balance weekly or monthly. Major Seaton Gales, of this city, then published the old "Raleigh Register," and was the first to ever attempt the publication of a daily in North Carolina.

Printing was introduced into this State in 1749, by James Davis, who published the "North Carolina Gazette" in Newbern, "with freshest advice foreign and domestic." It was a weekly on post size folio. Raleigh, N. C.

The "Era" is mistaken in its statement of the State Press in 1851. The DAILY JOURNAL was established in September, 1851, and has been continuously published ever since, except for a few days during the terrible plague of 1862, when not enough compositions were left to get out the regular edition and then an "Extra" was published, daily, and also a short time following the surrender of Wilmington to the Federal army, the military authorities having taken possession of the office, and used it for the purposes of the Government.

The "Era" must therefore correct its statement. We know not where our friend, Major Gales began the publication of a daily paper. It must have been anterior to September, 1851, to have been earlier than the publication of the DAILY JOURNAL by PHILIP F. FERRIS. The Journal is the only daily paper in North Carolina that has survived the war. The others have been established since—possibly the Newbern "Times," during the war. The Raleigh "Sentinel" is the only other daily, we believe, which was established as early as 1865, now published.

COMING HOME TO ROOST.
The head editor of the Philadelphia Press has been convicted of libel because he told some unwholesome truths in regard to the virtuous Radicals of that city. Whereupon the great and good Forney patriotically remarks: "A public which can be tolerant or patient under such a gross prostitution of the forms of law scarcely deserve the blessings of freedom."

What timely indignation! How patriotic! How bold!

This same Forney has, for five or six years past, urged on the bloodhounds of his party against the helpless people of the South. No act of Congress, or of the President, or of the military set-aside to rule over us, has failed to receive his warm approval. He has, with fiendish joy, gloated over the diabolical labors of Bond, Carrow and Hester. It quickens his blood with delight to read of the sufferings of their imprisoned victims. These, indeed, are to be endorsed as in accordance with justice—at least, justice to whipped rebels. But the doing of his city editor is not to be tolerated by a free people.

The suppression of the New Orleans Times by a drunken and corrupt judge is hardly the subject of an indignant editorial, but the punishment of one of his employees is cause for revolution.

The destruction of the State Government of Louisiana and the overthrow of the right of suffrage in Alabama and Florida are treated with much more tolerance than is the decision of a petty Philadelphia judge doing injustice to a member of his editorial staff.

For our part, we are glad that the shoe begins to pinch the Northern toe. We have suffered under the tyrannies of the Federal Government, and felt in our lives and person and property the corruptions of our judges. And we will suffer for years, unless our sufferers find something more than mere echo in the hollow hearts of Northern leaders. The only hope for the South is that these trouble-makers be duplicated North. And they will be. As in the case before us, we begin to hear the low mutterings of the coming storm. Occasionally the victims cry out with pain. Soon the whole heavens will resound with the indignation and resistance of abashed freemen. Until then we must possess our souls in patience.

A British journal suggests that Sergeant Bates is carrying around the American bunting as a preliminary to the announcement of some quick medicine.

"If I am not at home from the party to-night at 10 o'clock," said a husband to his wife, "do not wait for me." "That I won't," replied the lady. "I'll come for you."

The oldest Methodist church on the continent is known as St. George's, on Fourth Street, Philadelphia. It was built by a German Reform congregation, and when partly finished, was purchased by the Methodists November 23, 1769.

OVERPAID LOYALTY.
The telegraph has already announced that the President is soon to issue an order notifying all persons holding United States commissions that the acceptance or holding of office under any State authority is inconsistent with the scope of their official duty, and an improper interference with State concerns. The holding of such office will be deemed the vacation of the position held by them under Federal authority, and their successors will be appointed. This order will be issued at a very early day, and will take effect from and after the 4th of March. The surprising cause of it is the fact that in some States, notably Louisiana and Florida, a very large proportion of the State officials and members of the Legislature are persons holding office by appointment of the President. This fact has given rise to much of the irritation that has existed, not only between the two different political parties in these States, but between factions of the Republican party. As the President's power to terminate the official existence of any officer violating the order is absolute, he virtually has the remedy of this matter in his own hands, and it is said, proposes to apply it.

Of course, Mr. Madison, our distinguished Senator, as we have before stated, must make his choice between an Inspector position and the State Senate. Doubtless he will be able to find a way out of this dilemma, but it is said, he is not willing to wear either pair of his cast-off shoes—now, we expect he will find some who will thrust so much for his official blood, as actually to report his case to the "powers that be."

But Madison is not the only "loaf" citizen guilty of too much patriotism. Our very clever Postmaster is the Treasurer of the County and member of the Board of Aldermen of this City. We like to see men sacrifice themselves for the public good, but even a monopoly of good offices in political work is objectionable.

Then Shoenaker and Lowery, the politicians, whose valuable service to the country, at four dollars a day, cannot be dispensed with, must resign their arduous duties, or give over the care of the affairs of New Hanover county to others, no less "loaf," but whose true and talents, the United States cannot afford to pay for.

We wish the local list was not complete. Insulting President will not touch the subject. Is the city to know the efficient and unselfish services of our Chief Collector? Is Wilmington to jog along without the profound Rindley taking his accustomed seat at the official feast table? Surely the President will force his valuable services in the Custom House, rather than jeopardize the welfare of the entire city by his loss from the Board of Aldermen.

Or, possibly, by a petition, we can get the President to make an exception in our favor. Shall we petition? Of course his fellow-Republicans cannot spare him from the Collectorship. All want him retained. We cannot spare him as Alderman. In this terrible dilemma let us, by all means, appeal to the President, for a special exception to this order in our favor.

We grieve for these patriots, one and all. But then the time has well nigh come when even a "pronounced Republican" can be too well paid for his gushing loyalty.

THE RAILROAD QUESTION.
The Wilmington Star perverts some remarks of ours in regard to the policy of making friends with the great railroad combinations which are taking possession of our railroad lines into a defense of some local mismanagement, by which freight has been detained somewhere. We had not a word to say about the "management" of railroads, outrageous or otherwise. We are ready at all times to assist in correcting mismanagement by which our people are injured. And we take it that the railroad officials are themselves prepared to correct abuses.

In keeping with this misapprehension of patriotic zeal, was the very barefaced outrage by this same paper, a few days since, upon the railroads upon the introduction by Mr. McGehee, of Parsons into the House of Representatives, of a bill for the more efficient security of life and property on railroads. This was hailed, in hot haste, as a "proper move" towards crushing out the "self-important and dictatorial air" assumed by the railroad kings who "hold the scepter of power." How ridiculous this was will be seen when it is known that Mr. McGehee's bill was only to increase the penalty and render more summary the punishment of those who endangered the lives of railroad passengers by throwing the cars from the track, or otherwise doing injury thereto!

We expect that "railroad kings" and railroad servants, and the people generally, will approve the provisions of the bill.

The Journal, opposed, as long as it was an open question, the absorption of our railroad corporations by these great combinations. Now we desire to make the best terms we can with them. During the past few years we have seen interests and principles more sacred to the hearts of the people of North Carolina, and more important to their material welfare sacrificed, and public journals have advised an acquiescence because it was "good policy"; because we could not help ourselves. Our people have acquiesced, although it has severed their heart-strings and destroyed their prosperity.

So, too, now we advise them to accept this business situation, and make the best of it. There is no sacrifice of principle involved, but great interests may be, and can be, subserved.

To make money, and they will be conducted in their own interests—to build up themselves. All we have advised in our former article, and all we advise in this, is to place our city and port in such a condition that we can reap the much benefit as possible from a condition of affairs which exists, and which we cannot undo.

These "railroad kings" can do us great harm. So, too, they can do us much good. We prefer their friendship to their hostility. We would have been glad if we could have kept control of our own railroads. This was impossible, and we must look at the matter as it is, and not as we would have it.

We know there is no ill-will felt towards Wilmington by those who have the immediate management of these railroads. Many of them were born and reared in this city. Nearly all of them are attached by long residence and business interests. Whatever of local mismanagement there is, we trust will be corrected. And that there is just cause of complaint we are well assured, either from a want of facilities or from neglect. These should be, and doubtless will be, rectified. Not only the welfare of Wilmington and the people along the lines of railroad demand it, but the permanent prosperity of the roads requires it. We shall hail with pleasure the time when our railroads shall be in such a condition that they can and will do all the business which offers. And more than all else, we desire to see the day when Wilmington shall be able to reap the advantages of its geographical situation, and compel the railroads, for their own interests, to make their "through-routes" center here and not at some favored points.

LOUISIANA.
Federal Tyranny—Overthrow of Republican Government.

The eyes of the whole country are now turned to New Orleans. A desperate struggle—peaceable as yet—is going on between the friends of good government and the lawless usurpers who now control the affairs of the State of Louisiana.

Our readers are well advised as to the situation and the causes which have brought it about. How much the true people are interested in the establishment of law and order was manifested by the overwhelming meeting held on Monday. The remarkable absence of noisy demonstrations proves how terrible and earnest is the popular indignation. We believe there is a determination upon the part of the best citizens to brave every danger—even armed collision with the negro rabble, rather than see their Constitution overthrown, their laws and their rights ruthlessly violated. A conflict is, indeed, imminent.

The New York Herald, anticipating trouble, gives the Administration good advice. It says: "We desire, in earnest, to see this disgraceful and cruel butchery, to warn the Federal authorities that they are treading on perilous ground. There are facts which no amount of plausible sophistry and no bold falsehoods in partisan organs can alter or conceal. The Republican State Convention in Louisiana was presided over by the head of the Federal Custom House at New Orleans; its members were, three-fourths of them, Federal office-holders; its doors were guarded by Federal marshals and their deputies. The nominees for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor were United States Senators and a United States Custom House Collector, and a large portion of the legislative candidates were Federal officers. When defeated at the polls a Federal judge, in violation of law, overrode the State courts, issued orders sweeping away the legitimate State government, placing a bogus Returning Board in authority, scattering the State Legislature and proclaiming a State convulsion without having a single official return on which to base it. To enforce these orders a Federal marshal called in the aid of the Federal army, cannons were pointed on the people from the State House grounds, the halls of legislation were made the camping-ground of Federal troops, and the doors of the Capitol were guarded by Federal bayonets, so that none but the usurers and their friends might enter. These are stark facts, and no American worthy the enjoyment of a free government—no Christian man who loves justice—can ignore them or afford to ignore them or to hold blameless an administration that leads its authority to sanction such treasonable and tyrannical acts. The people are slow to move, but it would not be safe to leave their indignation in such a case as this Louisiana infamy. Should any bloodshed occur in New Orleans—should the Federal troops be ordered to fire on defenceless citizens, who seek only to do those acts warranted by the constitution and the laws of their State; should the Federal power attempt to decide by brute force a contest that belongs to the Courts and that must be settled by the test of law—the American people will exact a reckoning from all, however high in authority, who may incur responsibility for the outrage."

The assurances given by President Grant to the representatives of the people of Louisiana evince his sense of the impropriety of Federal interference with the affairs of that State. His subsequent determination not to allow Federal office-holders to become candidates for State offices shows that he understands the extent of the mischief done by the Custom House clique in New Orleans. But the President is responsible for the official acts of his Cabinet officers, and it is well that he should recall the singular course pursued by Attorney-General Williams in this unfortunate matter before the bloody issue threatened is reached. The Attorney-General's first dispatch to New Orleans ap-

proved the use of the Federal troops in dispersing the State government and holding armed possession of the Capitol for the use of the bogus Legislature foisted upon the State by Judge Dorell's orders. When this negro Pinchback had seized the Executive office, Attorney-General Williams telegraphed him as follows: "Let it be understood that you are recognized by the President as the lawful Executive of Louisiana, and the body assembled at Mechanics Institute as the lawful Legislature; and it is suggested that you make proclamation to that effect. Proclaim to the people, says the Federal Attorney-General, that the President of the United States recognizes you as the Governor, and your creatures as the legislators of a free and sovereign State, and let them accept that as settling the question of their State government, or submit to the consequences of their rebellious defiance of Federal power!"

Governor McEnery, elected by the people of Louisiana as their Governor, and desirous of protecting the rights of the State that had thus honored him, telegraphed to the President, in response to this proclamation, a respectful prayer that neither State government might be recognized at Washington until a committee of the people had been afforded an opportunity to be heard in defence of their freedom as a State, and to lay the facts in the controversy before the administration. To this dispatch the Attorney-General forwarded the following reply: "Your visit with a hundred citizens will be unavailing, so far as the President is concerned. His decision is made and will not be changed, and the sooner it is quiescent in the sooner good order and peace will be restored." No matter whether you were elected by the people or not, Mr. McEnery, no matter how strong the proof, how convincing the facts with which the outraged people, chafed at their rights, are prepared to back up their appeal for justice, the President of the United States has decided how the State of Louisiana shall be governed, and who it shall be governed by, and as you cannot change his decision, the less fuss you make about the usurpation the better! And how, according to Attorney-General Williams, was this decision so momentous to the people of a free State? This decision, which changed the whole complexion and policy of a State government; this decision which affected the progress, prosperity and happiness of nearly eight hundred thousand people; how was this decision reached? The astute Attorney-General himself furnishes the answer: "The President's decision was based upon the conviction and belief that there was a majority of the voters in favor of the Republican ticket." The President certainly had not canvassed the votes in Louisiana; he had his information, no doubt, from the "Custom House party," yet his "conviction and belief" is, in the opinion of the United States Attorney-General better than official returns, and sufficient to settle the question of the contested election? Probably the Attorney-General himself helped to create this "conviction and belief," and the unbiased and impartial character of his judgment can be understood from his address to the Governor of a State as a man who had appointed "a fellow by the name of Jack Wharton" to the office of Secretary of State, and from his general conduct towards Governor Warmoth, whom he treats no better than if he were the keeper of a Baltimore penitentiary.

We invite the attention of President Grant to these facts. He has certainly been already placed in a false position by bad advisers. Let him look to it that the same men do not involve him in the crime of using Federal bullets and Federal bayonets to butcher the loyal people of a free State, which are engaged in peaceful and constitutional action.

A Good Battle Story.
A merry party of ladies and gentlemen had a narrow escape from a terrible death among the Thousand Islands at the St. Lawrence recently, but were saved by the presence of mind and heroism of one of the ladies. They were out in a yard at a late hour in the evening, when the clouded sky rendered it almost impossible to distinguish any object on the water at a short distance. They were talking about thoughts, and enjoying themselves as such parties are in the habit of doing, when suddenly a dark object loomed up before them, which was evidently a large steamer. A collision seemed inevitable, unless the steamer could be signalled to change her course, as it was impossible for the sailing craft to move. The people were slow to move, but it would not be safe to leave their indignation in such a case as this Louisiana infamy. Should any bloodshed occur in New Orleans—should the Federal troops be ordered to fire on defenceless citizens, who seek only to do those acts warranted by the constitution and the laws of their State; should the Federal power attempt to decide by brute force a contest that belongs to the Courts and that must be settled by the test of law—the American people will exact a reckoning from all, however high in authority, who may incur responsibility for the outrage."

As, except a few minutes, there seemed to be no means at hand to prevent a light. The young ladies, except one, screamed with terror, and a fearful catastrophe seemed on the point of consummation. A slight hesitation, however, was observed in the direction of the silent young lady. No one could see what she was doing, but she soon held a roll of paper to one of the gentlemen. In a moment it was ablaze, the steamer's course was changed and the party were saved. When they recovered from their fright there was naturally much speculation as to where that important roll of paper came from, and it finally leaked out that the fair one had heroically sacrificed her bustle to secure the safety of her companions.

From a recently published statement, it appears that the average life of a Jew in London is forty-nine years, while of the Christian it is only thirty-seven years. Of a given number of Christians, only one-quarter will, as a general rule, live to be sixty years, while among Jews one-quarter live to be at least seventy-one. Among children, fourteen per cent. of the Christian population die between one year and five years of age, while only ten per cent. of the Jewish children. In Prussia it requires fifty-five years for the Christian population to double itself, and only forty-one years for the Jew.

At the Savannah Fair Charleston took the honors for the best photographs, the best horses and the best buggy and harness.

From the Presbyterian.
GREENSBORO, N. C., Dec. 23, 1872.
DEAR BRO. DEVEREAUX:—I have just this morning received an expression of Colonel William Bingham's interest in his health, and the necessity of his coming to see me from the Bingham School. The Colonel has been absent nearly all the season just closed, and will certainly be absent the opening, and possibly for a large part of the ensuing session. He announces that Major Robert Bingham (his brother) has been, and will continue to be, in charge of the school as a superior superintendent; that the school is thoroughly organized; that complete preparation has been made for the instruction and care of pupils; that the teachers are men of tried and proved ability and success in their profession; and that parents may therefore be assured that their sons are in good hands, etc. Personally acquainted with the two Bingham, and with their character as teachers—having had a son at their school and under the tuition and care of these men for five sessions, whose progress and culture was every way satisfactory—feeling a profound interest as a citizen of North Carolina, and a Christian, in this school, and grateful for the benefit conferred on myself and so many others by the generous kindness of these men—I wish, over my own signature, to recommend this school to the continued and increased patronage of parents and guardians of boys, who are looking out for a school where there are able, faithful and successful teachers, and a good high school model character, to whom to entrust their boys. I believe that what the Colonel himself says in his circular as to the men who have taught with him and under him is true, and have successfully fully conducted it all its departments of instruction and management during his absence, is simply true; not merely because it is the utterance of Col. Wm. Bingham, a man of the loftiest character and intellect, but because I believe that the character, attainments and experience of these men will amply demonstrate its truth. She is a Christian, a scholar and a Christian gentleman, and a teacher of long experience; he has been connected with this school as a teacher, with his mother, for nearly the same length of time. Indeed, if I believe it is generally known that the Bingham-teaching in the languages has been, for three or four years back, mainly that of Robert Bingham, owing to the Colonel's feeble and impaired health, and the sound corps of teachers that have managed the school so ably, so strongly and so successfully for years past. I have no doubt that scores of gentlemen in this State, and further South and West, would readily do what I am doing, and fully endorse these men, and commend heartily the Bingham School, if the idea should occur to them, as it did to me, that possibly the Colonel's circular might lead some to think that his temporary or long continued absence would materially impair or disorganize, in some way, the Bingham School. As the parent of a Christian child, I trust, and five boys, I write this article "pro bono publico," and I am glad, thank God, that I am a good deal, *thanked* for it, that is not of the most promising character in the community, we have some schools in North Carolina, male and female, among the best to be found anywhere, at least within the reach of our people; and that among these, the Bingham School is not only one of the best, but one of the most intimately acquainted with the facts and their methods, the more readily do I name, and the more heartily do I commend, the Bingham School and the Bingham family, and the more earnestly wish their continued patronage and success, *quoniam dei propositum.*

From the Norfolk Virginian.
IN MEMORIAM.
Death of Dr. Spiers Singleton. Post-Surgeon General, United States Army, of his Character and Incidents of his Life.

By one who knew him.

And the Christmas festivities the heart of those who knew him and loved him well are saddened by the announcement of the death of Spiers Singleton, Post-Surgeon General in the Confederate States Army.

Did at the post of duty, fighting death and disease in civil life with the same unflinching, unselfish devotion which characterized him during the late war in the position which he so ably, so nobly filled.

As a faithful and active officer of the line under "Old Zack," and subsequently attached to the medical staff in the army of Scott, he was recognized by many of the veterans of the Mexican War. But as chief of the medical staff at Fort Fisher during the late war ("Old Spies," as we often laughingly and not uncomplimentarily called him), he will be most tenderly cherished in the memory of that garrison for whom he never spared himself in his arduous devotion to their health and comfort.

Some of us can fast to remember his heroic bearing in these trying scenes at Fort Fisher, especially on Christmas Day, eight years ago, when he was first surrounded by our dead and dying, and now as the Christmas bells are ringing and the Christmas atmosphere of peace and good will to all mankind have descended the horrid nois of war, the sad intelligence comes to us that the tried veteran sleeps his work on earth well done. One instance of his love of peace and good will to all mankind, which he so nobly filled, is worthy of record. The fatal shot and shell had faithfully done their work, and the lying standard was being cared for with all the celerity that the surrounding things would permit. Our surgeon was enquiring a crushed arm, when a piece of shell took off the unfortunate man's leg. Unflinching and amid the shower of shot and shell, Singleton proceeded in his work and passed on until he had given the poor sufferer all the relief in his power.

His duty as post surgeon required that he should inspect every blockade runner upon its arrival. Returning loaded with comfort, he was followed by his courteous and gentlemanly deportment ever won, he first carried his hospital patients, then generously shared with his friends whatever might remain.

No hour of the night was too late; no hour of the morning too early for him to promptly answer the call of suffering humanity.

The pleasant social hours we passed with him, when the duties of that day were over, and hand and body received their necessary relaxation; will never be forgotten, nor the hearty laugh and jovial joke of "Old Spies."

So much for the warm-heartedness of our old, trusted, tried and true friend; and now it gives us pleasure to add our testimony that one who has known and loved him since smiling peace has settled once more on the land.

"Sunday, the 22nd inst, at 1 o'clock," he breathed his last in Hertford, North Carolina, says his friend, writing us the sad news of his death.

Much sympathy is expressed for the family which is indeed sorely bereaved. He will be much missed in this community. The poor, the sick and suffering.

ing, so long the object of his unselfish charity and solicitude, will next to his own dear family, feel most deeply the severity of their bereavement.

Although possessed of a very extensive practice, it barely afforded him a comfortable maintenance, but he never hesitated or faltered, and was always ready and willing with his open hand of charity and kindness to wipe away the tears shed by poor suffering humanity.

In the name of our old garrison, and his many other friends, we pray that our Heavenly Father's blessings may attend his bereaved ones, wherever their lot may be.

FOR FISH.

BY TELEGRAPH.
A HOME INSTITUTION.
Charter of the North Carolina Insurance Company Secured.

(SPECIAL TO THE JOURNAL.)
RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 8, 1872.—Upwards of one hundred thousand dollars have been subscribed to the North Carolina State Insurance Company. This secures the charter.

It is the purpose of the projectors to make this a strong and successful Home Life Insurance Company.

GEM OF THE ANTILLES.
AIM FOR CUBA.

STEAMER EDGAR STEWART GONE THERE.

